

## Pershing's Men Meet Gas Tests Without Mishap

Four Men Faint During Ordeal, but Heat is the Real Cause

## Boy Fails; Tries Again

"We'll Give the Germans Hell for This," One Soldier Says After It's Over

By Heywood Brown  
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

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CONTROLE AMERICAIN, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Aug. 22.—The entire first unit went through gas yesterday afternoon and found that by virtue of the masks it caused no more unpleasant results than coughs and sneezes. Four men in the entire unit fainted, but this was due to the heat of the gas chambers rather than the gas itself.

It was a pungent, sickly-sweet gas through which the troops passed, and if it had not been for the protecting device they would have found it most irritating to the nose and eyes. They were under the impression, however, that a whiff or two might be fatal if one entered the gas chamber without a careful consideration of each strap and buckle in the rather simple model of the French type.

The first man to go in was the captain, and when he came out again after three minutes, obviously alive and seemingly healthy, the men were ready to take a chance. A young soldier in the second batch to visit the gas chamber had taken the tales of the vapor horrors a bit too much to heart. He became panic-stricken after one minute in the underground vault and had to be helped out, faint and trembling.

"What's the matter?" said his officers. "Are you afraid?"

Boy Went Back Again  
"Yes, sir," answered the boy frankly. "But I want to go back again," he added quickly. He did, too. And what is more he stayed in for an extra period. When he came out he looked against a fence and was sick, but he was triumphant, too, for he had proved to himself that his second wind and not was stronger than the nerves or his stomach.

After the afternoon work on a trip through the gas chamber became a lark rather than an adventure, and each batch before they went in were greeted with such remarks as "Never mind the gas, Snooty! Pay me that \$2 I owe you before you check off!" "You invented this gas stuff, anyway!" asked a fat soldier as he sat in the stifling gas chamber, puffing and perspiring. "The Germans," he was told. "Well," he panted, "I'm going to give 'em hell for this!"

Later exercises will be tried with more deadly gases and exercises will be introduced to give the men practice in holding their breath. If a soldier thirty seconds, even under excitement, is reasonably certain of getting his gas mask on in time.

A number of American officers returned to-day from the French front, where they watched the big offensive. Pershing observed the battle with Patton. The Americans were interested in the German prisoners, many of whom spoke English. One expressed a wish to an American captain that he might spend his captivity in the United States, because he had a wife in Brooklyn. All the prisoners said they had been told that there were not more than five hundred Americans in France.

Prisoners All Well Fed  
The Americans reported that the prisoners taken were in good physical condition and well rationed, but that they kept up a feeble resistance, as the tremendous artillery preparation took the fight out of them. The French gas shells were particularly effective.

General Pershing sent his personal compliments to the commander of a division which did some of the most brilliant fighting of the day.  
The artillery preparation drew unbounded praise from the observers. All commented on the quantity of French guns and ammunition as shown in the terrific concentration of fire. "I felt," said a captain, "that I was standing under a ceiling of steel. If I had put up my finger I'm sure I would have touched a passing shell."  
The American observers were in many hot places during the fighting, but no casualties were reported.

## American Nurses Win Praise in France

Demonstration When Roosevelt Unit Leaves for U. S. Front

(By The Associated Press)  
AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 20 (Delayed).—A demonstration of the popularity of the American military units already won in France was given a few days ago when the American base hospital staff, organized by the Roosevelt Hospital at New York, left after spending a month in a temporary French military hospital.

Most of the regular inhabitants of the neighboring villages came to the station to wave farewell, and both the doctors and the nurses were deluged with flowers. The nurses, in white uniforms with red-lined blue capes, had been striking figures about the place and they had won the frank admiration of all the French people.

A distinguished French general personally sent word that he had heard with the greatest pleasure of the deep impression the American nurses had made among the French medical staffs who had taken back home splendid accounts of the character and achievements of the Americans.

The Roosevelt unit has now taken over a great permanent hospital within the American army zone, and while awaiting American patients will continue to care for a large number of French soldiers. The American equipment is thorough. All the most modern surgical and medical appliances are being installed in the various wards. French residents in the town near the new hospital base had heard that the Americans were coming and gave them an enthusiastic greeting.

There is a deep interest throughout the expeditionary force in the movement to bestow a commissioned rank upon the new army nurses. This is done by other nations.

There are many instances where nurses have to act on their own responsibility in ever-recurring emergencies, and on these occasions a definite rank would be of invaluable assistance.

## Navy Has 140,230 Men

Cooks and Bakers Are Now Particularly Needed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Three hundred and forty-three recruits, added in the last three days, bring the total number of enlisted men in the navy up to 140,230.

Cooks, bakers and mess attendants now are particularly needed. The service also requires radio electricians, firemen, machinists' mates, a limited number of cooperatives, a few hospital corps men and some apprentice seamen. Enlistments are no longer being accepted for yeomen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipwrights, ship fitters, printers, painters and general electricians.

A recent intensive recruiting campaign provided the navy with a sufficient number of musicians to put bands in twenty-two pieces on the principal vessels and to place nearly 500 men in training for musicians. Recruits for the hospital corps have been coming in at the rate of about 125 a month, and only a few more are needed.

## Baby Saving Unit On Way to France

America Sends Specialists to Aid Infants and Study Reduction in Birth Rate

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Dr. J. Morris Slemmons, former associate professor of obstetrics at the Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs. Slemmons, who was a Johns Hopkins Hospital nurse, are on their way to France with a group of distinguished specialists in infant welfare work, dispatched abroad by the American Red Cross in response to a cable for immediate relief from conditions which have brought about an alarming reduction in the birth rate of France during the last year of the war.

The organization of specialists, officially known as the "Infant Welfare Unit," is financed by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, of Boston, and headed by Dr. William P. Lucas, professor of pediatrics of the University of California. With the unit, besides Dr. and Mrs. Slemmons, are Dr. Julius Parker Sedgewick, University of Minnesota; Dr. John C. Baldwin, specialist in the diseases of children; Dr. Clain F. Gelson, University of California; Mrs. Lucas, Miss Elizabeth Ashe and Miss Rosamond Gilder, daughter of the poet, all experts in child welfare work.

The unit will study conditions in France responsible for the reduction of the birth rate, and will practice without compensation from patients.

More infant welfare units will be sent to France to follow up the programme of education and relief mapped out by this original unit and to cooperate with French specialists in the saving of babies.

## "No Peace Just That Will Not Indemnify Belgium," Roosevelt Tells Her Envoys



THE COLONEL AND BARON MONCHEUR

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 22.—The members of the Belgian War Mission this afternoon journeyed to the home of Colonel Roosevelt here, which one of its members called "the mecca for distinguished men of the entire world."

Colonel Roosevelt told his guests at luncheon that there should be no peace until the rights of small nations are vindicated, and enthusiastically gave a toast to King Albert of Belgium, "one of the most noted and heroic figures it has been my good fortune to read about."

Later, the Colonel proposed a toast to the Belgian people, and said to his fellow Americans present: "May we strive to approximate the standards they have set." Mr. Roosevelt then proposed a toast to the President of the United States.

Drink to Colonel's Health

The Colonel's face was a study when one of the guests spoke up and said: "May I ask you all now to drink to the

greatest American in private life." The visitors drank to the Colonel's health with a hearty cheer.

The mission drove up to Sagamore Hill late in the afternoon after having luncheon with Frederic R. Coudert, chairman of Mayor Mitchell's reception committee, the Piping Rock Country Club. Accompanying Baron Moncheur, the head of the mission and his associates, were George T. Wilson, of the Mayor's committee; Mr. Coudert, Mayor General Daniel Appleton and his aid, Lieutenant Harry Stratton, and T. P. O'Connor.

For one hour the party chatted informally at the Roosevelt home. The affair was conspicuously unofficial, and the discussions were chiefly personal and intimate. The only formality of the afternoon was Colonel Roosevelt's speech, which he made to his guests, in the course of which he said:

"The greatest menace to civilization at the present time is all this talk of an inconclusive peace. We must have peace that is just, and no peace will be just which does not give to Belgium the heaviest indemnity, and no peace will be just which does not establish a great Bohemia and a great Jugoslav commonwealth in Austria and which

does not join the Italian and Rumanian Austrians to their Italian and Rumanian brothers. Furthermore, such a peace must drive the Turks from Constantinople and free the Armenians."

Will Visit West Point

Baron Moncheur explained yesterday morning when the members of his mission left the Biltmore Hotel in automobiles for Piping Rock that the official status of the visitors as diplomats had terminated Tuesday night after the formal reception in this city. However, he added, the entire mission purposed to visit West Point some day this week.

After their return from Oyster Bay last night the members of the mission were privately entertained at a dinner at the Biltmore.

The 7th Regiment will parade on the South Meadow in Central Park at 11 o'clock this morning in honor of the visitors, who will review them. Major General Dan Appleton, former commander of the 7th, arranged with Colonel Fisk to have the demonstration. At noon the Belgians will be the guests of George T. Wilson, of the Mayor's Reception Committee, at the Claremont.

## Hungary Split Over Suffrage

Wekerle's Appointment as Premier Marks Reform Effort by King

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—The recent appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian Premier marks another effort by the King to secure, from a hostile Parliament, reform of the franchise on a universal suffrage basis. The appointment of Wekerle is in the character of a compromise, and he is a Premier without a party behind him.

Count Tisza, former Premier, to consent to a liberal franchise bill and to accept the dissolution of Parliament and new elections during the war.

The key to the Hungarian situation is found in the fact that the dismissed Premier, Tisza, despite the defection of part of his following, who, under the peculiar conditions of Hungarian political life, usually go where the patronage is good, still controls an absolute majority in the House. No reform is possible in the present Diet without his consent.

Count Moritz Esterhazy, whom Dr. Wekerle succeeded, was selected as Premier on account of his personally friendly relations with Count Tisza, and it was hoped that he might be able to break the threat of new elections and by compensation in other directions, to persuade Tisza to accept an adequate reform bill, with the alternative of splitting the Tisza party enough to make a majority. Count Tisza was willing to accept a halfway measure, but refused to consider universal suffrage or even to grant the franchise to all war veterans. The utmost concession was the enfranchisement of holders of medals for valor.

Count Julius Andrássy, who up to the last moment was mentioned as Esterhazy's successor, lost his chance, according to Berlin dispatches, because of his attitude on the question of dualism in Austria-Hungary. He favors the grant to Galicia and the Polish parts of Austria of a special position in the empire, perhaps with the addition of the annexed parts of Russian Poland.

Count Tisza evidently believes that the threat of dissolution, which, while it would end his power, might also involve other Magyar units in the common ruin, is a bluff which the government would be reluctant to enforce, and up to the present he enjoys all the tactical advantages of the situation.

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## Medal Gifts Draw Protest

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Protests against the giving by voluntary associations of medals of honor, such as that given by the National Art Club to Elihu Root in recognition of his services as head of the mission to Russia, were voiced to-day at the annual reunion of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion. About thirty of the 300 members of the legion who have received medals for acts of bravery, were present.

## Naval Aircraft Demanded End U-Boats by Striking Bases From Air, Hulbert Says

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Congressman Murray Hulbert, of New York, one of the aerial coast patrol commissioners, today urged the cause of naval aviation in Congress, accompanied by Alan R. Hawley, of New York, president of the Aero Club of America, and Henry Woodhouse, a member of its board of directors and a writer on aeronautical subjects, stopped in Chicago this morning en route to Minneapolis, where they intend to institute Aerial Coast Patrol Unit 4.

Mr. Hulbert said that before returning to New York the party intended visiting a number of Western cities in the hope of arousing interest and enthusiasm for the development of naval aviation to the same extent as planned by the army.

Congressman Hulbert said that every day's delay in putting through the military programme meant the loss of the lives of 5,000 American soldiers and that all delay in putting an adequate naval aeronautical programme into effective operation means continued heavy toll through submarine destruction. He said the place to strike at the submarine is at its base by means of naval aircraft.

## British Trainmen Ask Raise

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Central News says that officers of all branches of the National Union of Railway Men have been required by the men to instruct the executive committee to give notice of the termination of the truce agreement made with the Government in October, 1914, and demand an increase of \$1 a week in wages and a considerable reduction in working hours. The truce provided for a settlement of all disputes without recourse to strikes.

## Fate Toys With Ex-Czar

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—Tobolsk, the place of exile of Nicholas, deposed emperor of Russia, is historically associated with the system of political exile inaugurated by the Romanoff dynasty.

The first exile it saw was not a human offender, but a bell which was rung at Uglich, in the province of Yaroslavl, at the time of the murder of Dimitri, the Russian crown prince. The bell was exiled by Emperor Boris Godunoff, said to have caused the death of the prince, that its clanging might not remind Russians of the tragedy.

Through Tobolsk went the all-powerful Russian general and minister of state, Prince Alexander Danilovich Mendel, who died in exile at Beresoff, Siberia, in 1729 or 1730. Empress Anna's foes, the Princes Dolgoruki, also passed through the town. It saw under the reign of Empress Elizabeth the deposed Duke Ernest Biron, of Courland, and later Biron's enemy, Count Andrei Ostermann, the Russian Imperial Chancellor, who with his family arrived in chains on the way to Beresoff, where the count died in 1717.

## Women Flee Bomb Blast

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A dynamite bomb partly wrecked a section of Bismarck Garden, and shook buildings within a radius of several blocks shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

## 3 U. S. Aviators Killed in France; One a Prisoner

Julian C. Biddle, Philadelphia, and O. H. Chadwick, Lowell, Die in Action

## One Lost in Accident

American Aviators Have Engaged Germans in Almost Daily Encounters

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Death of O. H. Chadwick, of Lowell, Mass., a member of Guynemer's Air Squadron, and Julian C. Biddle, also an American aviator, in recent fighting on the West front was announced in dispatches to-day.

From an official source it was learned that Chadwick was shot down from a considerable height. A nearby French observation balloon saw the wreckage of his plane dash to the earth.

Biddle was killed on August 18. Details were lacking.

George Herbert Manley, of Maplewood, N. J., attached to the first air contingent of the United States Navy to land in France, met with an accident while flying and was killed.

Corporal Harold Willis, of Boston, a member of the Lafayette Squadron, was to-day announced as a prisoner of war of the Germans.

## Americans Mourn Loss of Harold Willis

(By The Associated Press)  
GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 21 (Delayed).—The American aviators who have taken such an active part in the battle around Verdun are still mourning to-day over the disappearance of Corporal Harold Willis, of Boston, who was brought down behind the German lines several days ago.

The Americans since the disappearance of Willis have been engaged in frequent daily patrols, and also have acted as escorts for bombing squadrons, which have caused enormous damage to German positions and centres of assembly. The aviators have noticed recently that German fliers invariably use incendiary and explosive bullets against French airmen.

Walter Lowell, of the Lafayette flying squadron, brought down a German airplane Monday, and Walter S. Rheno, of Boston, sent down another. Sergeant Andrew C. Campbell and Corporal James R. Doolittle both gained the French War Cross recently for aerial achievement, and Doolittle has now been proposed for the British medal.

Stephen Bigelow, of Boston, has been slightly wounded, as also has Caleb Coatsworth, of Buffalo.

## Julian Biddle Had Just Ended Training

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Julian C. Biddle was the youngest son of Mrs. Arthur Biddle, of The Crossways, Gwynedd Valley.

Young Mr. Biddle completed his training course for the Lafayette Escadrille on August 3, a dispatch from Paris stating that he was on that date at the aviation reserve, awaiting orders to go to the front.

Mr. Biddle was twenty-seven years old, an nephew of the late Lyman Biddle, 1827 Delancey Street. None of the young man's relatives is in the city at the present time. His mother is spending the summer at Bar Harbor.

Before he departed for France Mr. Biddle trained at the Esplanade Aviation School, and obtained an aviator's license last fall. He went abroad in May, and enlisted in the Lafayette Flying Squadron.

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## G. A. R. Cheers U. S. War Aims

Patterson Says Sword Was Drawn to Save Oppressed Peoples

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—William J. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, speaking to-day at the opening session of the annual encampment, aroused the greatest enthusiasm by declaring that America had drawn the sword in favor of the oppressed people of Europe who had appealed for help.

The convention hall rang with war-time shouts as veterans rose to their feet, waved battle-torn flags and cheered wildly every reference by their leader to the unselfish motive which had prompted the United States to enter the struggle for the freedom of the world and without hope or thought of reward.

"Except for the physical training of the men, this nation was never better prepared for a great war," Commander Patterson said. "The people of the whole country are thoroughly loyal and devoted to the flag. Our one-time enemies of the South express unqualified loyalty to the nation, and in the North and the men of the South will be found marching shoulder to shoulder in defence of humanity and of the rights of the American Union."

Discussing the causes which led to American participation in the European war, Commander Patterson said that while American people were reluctant to do so, the force of circumstances was irresistible. "The continued and increasing insolence of the Imperial German government could no longer be tolerated," he declared.

Commander Patterson wielded a gavel made from a timber of the frigate Constitution, familiarly known as "Old Ironsides." This gavel was one of two presented the commander in chief to-day by Department Commander Daniel F. Denny, of Worcester.

Portland, Ore., was chosen the 1918 encampment city. Atlantic City was a close contender, losing by one vote.

## Burned in Launch Explosion

SAG HARBOR, Long Island, Aug. 22.—John Cosgrove, of this place, is in Southampton Hospital to-night as a result of an explosion on a launch used by the E. W. Bliss Company in testing torpedoes. Cosgrove was guarding the boat at its dock when a tank of gasoline blew up, enveloping the craft in flames. The local fire department extinguished the blaze.

## T. R. Not Likely to Go Army Men Say Large Force Can't Be Sent to Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A report that Colonel Roosevelt is to lead a hundred thousand men to Russia was discounted by army men to-day. They pointed out there were available neither the transports nor training camp facilities for such a large force.

If any troops are sent to Russia, it was said, they will probably be a small force of trained men calculated to instill confidence in the Russians.

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